THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9745. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On SATURDAY next, the 28th inſtant, will be preſented,
The COMEDY of, The
WAY TO KEEP HIM.

Lovemore, Mr WOODS;
Sir Baſhful Conſtant, Mr COLLINS.
Mrs Lovemore, Mrs BADDELEY;
And Widow Belmour, Mrs WILMOT WELLS.

To which will be added, (4th night) a Muſical Farce, called
ROSINA.

As performing at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, with general applauſe.

With new Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, adapted to the occaſion.

William, Mr MOSS;
Captain Belville, Mr BELL;
And Belville, Mr TANNETT.
Phœbe, Mrs SPARKS;
Dorcas, Mrs MOUNTFORT;
And Roſina, Miſs MORRIS.

In Act I. A Rural Ballet Dance in character, by Mr DAVIS, and Mrs TANNETT.

To the Nobilty and Gentry,

Breſlaw's New Variety of Entertainments,

And EXPLANATIONS of Various DECEPTIONS,
Will be diſplayed for a few Nights only,
At the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd,
This and every other Evening during this Week, and no longer.

BESIDES the Different AMUSEMENT and ASTONISHMENT which will be exhibited by Mr BRESLAW and his COMPANY, and being the LAST TIME of his performing in this city, he will likewiſe DISCOVER and EXPLAIN Several Surpriſing DECEPTIONS, in ſuch a manner that every perſon in company ſhall be capable of doing them immediately by themſelves for their amuſement. The particulars of which are expreſſed in the hand bills. Each night the Exhibition will begin at Seven o'clock, and the Diſcovering and Explanation at Eight.

Admittance Two Shillings each perſon.

Tickets and hand-bills to be had, and places to be taken of Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Jones's print-ſhop, oppoſite St Mary's Chapel.

THE BEAUTIES AND DEFORMITIES OF
FOX, NORTH, and BURKE.

This day is publiſhed, Price, 2 s. 6 d. ſewed,
THE THIRD EDITION,
(Embelliſhed with a curious Frontiſpiece of Fox, North, and Burke, and a celebrated Print, highly emblematical of the preſent political ſtate of the country, both executed in a maſterly manner,)

THE Beauties and Deformities of FOX, NORTH, and BURKE: faithfully ſelected from their Speeches from the year 1769 to the preſent time, with a copious Index to the whole; and a ſeries of Facts to the Friends of the Coalition. Together with a dreſs to the Public.

This popular Work was publiſhed in London about a month ago, in two ſeparate books, the one entitled "The Beauties of Fox, North, and Burke," the other "The Deformities of Fox, North, and Burke;" but as unleſs purchaſed, they are incomplete, they are now publiſhed together, in a reduced price, in one pocket volume, on a fine paper, and moſt elegant type, for country ſale.

N. B. This Publication has received the higheſt encomiums from ſeveral of the firſt characters of the age, in the courſe of their Speeches in the Houſes of Lords and Commons.

LONDON: Printed for J. Stockdale, oppoſite Burlington Houſe, Piccadilly. And may be had of every bookſeller in the three kingdoms.

EAST LOTHIAN.

By order of the Sheriff and Convener of the County of East Lothian.

THE Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of Supply, Freeholders, and Heritors, are requeſted to meet at Haddington, upon Monday the 1ſt day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to conſider of the propriety of addreſſing the Throne, in the preſent alarming ſituation of public affairs.

CORN BONDS.

THE Merchants and others who granted Bond to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms for ſuch cargoes of Foreign Grain as were admitted to entry after the 25th day of September laſt, on payment of the low duties, are requeſted to meet by themſelves or their agents, at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 3d March, at twelve o'clock, on matters of great importance.

Britiſh Linen Office, Edinburgh, 25th Feb. 1784.

THE Directors of the Britiſh Linen Company

give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their Office here on Monday the 1ſt of March next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the election of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors, for the year enſuing, purſuant to their charter.

No ſigned liſts to be received after two o'clock afternoon

RIGA LINTSEED, of beſt Quality,

CLEANED agreeable to the direction of the Board of Truſtees, and under the inſpection of their Officers, in ſheeted barrels,
To be ſold by MARTIN and KERR, Leith.
Who have alſo for ſale,
A Parcel of the fineſt RIGA CROWN PEARL ASHES.

Sale of Upholſtery Goods and Cabinet Work,

At the Warehouſe of the late
ROBERT SCYTH Upholſterer in EDINBURGH,
Firſt Fore Stair below the entry to the New Bridge.

THERE is juſt now ſelling, at the Warehouſe of the ſaid Robert Scyth, conſiderably below prime coſt, and for ready money only, his WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS, conſiſting of Blankets, Mereens, Checks, and a variety of other articles in the Upholſtery Branch: —As alſo, a large aſſortment of Cabinet Work, amongſt which there are ſeveral Deſks and Book-caſes, Cheſts of Drawers, Tables, Looking Glaſſes of different ſizes and patterns, and ten dozen of exceeding good and well-finiſhed Chairs of the neweſt taſte, beſides a great variety of other articles.

The ſale begins at ten o'clock forenoon each lawful day, and continues till ſix in the evening.

It is requeſted, that ſuch perſons as are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Robert Scyth, will order payment immediately to Mr Alexander at the ſhop, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; otherwiſe the executor will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of reſorting to legal meaſures. And ſuch perſons as have claims againſt Mr Scyth, will be pleaſed to lodge exact notes thereof with Mr Alexander, betwixt and the 12th of March next.

NOTICE.

THAT there are to be SOLD at the Place of CANTRAY, Inverneſs-ſhire, ſome hundreds of the following PLANTS, viz.

Larixes from three to four feet high, at 5 s. per 120; Spruce Firs from twelve to fifteen inches high, at 4 s. per 120; Aſh Plants from five to ſix feet high, at 4 s. 6 d. per 120.

N. B. The above plants were raiſed for the proprietor's own uſe, and are now to be diſpoſed off, as there are more on hand than are wanted at preſent.

Apply to the gardener at Cantray.

Patent Loom
Damaſk and Diaper Table Linen.

WILLIAM CHEAP, Linen Manufacturer, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now erected his new-invented and improved Damaſk and Diaper Looms; for the ſale and excluſive uſe of which he has obtained his Majeſty's letters patent. And that he now has for ſale, at his warehouſe, oppoſite the Fountain Well, large aſſortments of Damaſk and Diaper Linen, of the moſt elegant patterns, executed on the Patent Loom, in a very complete and ſuperior manner.

He alſo continues to ſell Shirtings, Sheetings, and a variety of other articles in the linen branch; and to weave coats of arms, or any other patterns, in damaſk or diaper, to thoſe ladies or gentlemen who are pleaſed to employ him.

Copartnery Diſſolved, and Sale of Goods.

THE COPARTNERY of M'KAIN and ANDERSON, Jewellery and Hardware Merchants, Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh, being ſome time ago diſſolved by mutual conſent, the buſineſs, as formerly adverti ſed, is now carried on at ſame ſhop by Davidſon M'Kain, for his own account.

As Davidſon M'Kain has ordered a freſh ſtock of goods, conſiſting of all the different and moſt faſhionable articles in Jewellery and Hardware &c. and which will arrive in a few days—he propoſes to ſell off, at much reduced and very low prices, the ſtock of goods preſently on hand, which will be found well worth the attention of the public in want of ſuch articles.—The ſtock conſiſts of a conſiderable variety of Jewellery; ſuch as Bracelets, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c. embelliſhed with deſigns in Hair and Pearl, executed in a taſte peculiarly neat and elegant.—Likewiſe a complete aſſortment of Hardware, Plated, and Cutlery goods; as plated Bread Baſkets and Candleſticks, the neweſt faſhion, London-Brown Tea Vaſes, Japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, &c. a great choice of table Knives, with mahogany, ſhagreen, and paper Caſes; a very large aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Pocket Books, with Enammelled, Gold and Silver Locks; Tortoiſe-ſhell, and Leather Snuff Boxes, Picktooth Caſes, and Smelling Bottles.—A very great variety of large new and elegant patterns of Silver and Plated Buckles, &c. &c.

In order to give room for the new ſtock, the whole will be ſold exceedingly low.

By Order of the Honourable
Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtom-houſes of the ports, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

DUNBAR, Friday, 27th February 1784.—120 Gallons Geneva, and 54 gallons Brandy.

LEITH, Saturday 28th February.—901 libs. Black Tea, and 2 Bales, containing 77 libs. coloured Linen Thread.

MONTROSE, Monday, 1ſt March 1784.—27¼ Gallons Brandy, 59½ gallons Geneva, 27 gallons Wine, and 6 bottles Cordial Waters.

AYR, Wedneſday, March 3.—812 Gal. Brandy, and 411 gal. Geneva. White Hard Soap.

HOUSE AND GRASS PARKS
(Continued)
In the CE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, together or ſeparately, on Thurſday the 26th February curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

TWO GRASS PARKS or INCLOSURES of the lands of St Leonards, conſiſting of 27 acres or thereby, with the teinds thereof, lying on the eaſt ſide of the road to Dalkeith, at the Gibbet toll-bar, and within a mile of the town of Edinburgh.

Alſo, A genteel commodious HOUSE of three floors, lately built on the ſouth weſt of one of the ſaid parks, in a ſmall incloſure of about an acre of ground, partly laid out as a garden, having a well of good water, and other conveniencies without doors.

The above Parks are in fine old graſs, and have not been in tillage for upwards of 40 years. They are preſently under leaſe at a rent of 140 l. Sterling, beſides 2 l. 5 s. 5 d. 6-12ths of feu-duty, payable for two ſmall feus. The deductions for feu-duty, miniſter's ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary, amount to 2 l. 6 s. 3 d. 4-12ths. The ſituation of the ground and houſe is beautiful with fine views. The rent may be greatly improved, by granting feus for building along the ſide of the turnpike road, as well as on both ſides of the new road lately made from the turnpike road to the King's Park.

If ſold ſeparately, the houſe and pertinents will be ſold, to be held of the purchaſer of the parks for payment of a feu-duty of 40 s. and doubling the ſame at the entering of an heir or ſingular ſucceſſor, and will be entered at 600 l. Sterling; and the two parks, with the ſaid feu-duty, and other feu-duties above mentioned, and the ſeats in the Weſt Church belonging to the ſubject, which are ſet at above 40 s. will be entered at 3100 l.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole ſubject will be ſet up at 3600 l.

The houſe will be ſhown every lawful day, and the purchaſer may enter to poſſeſſion of it, with the gardens, immediately after the roup.

For further particulars perſons intending to purchaſe may apply to Mr David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, which are clear, and the articles of ſale.

The following Speech is as nearly as memory can give it, the ſubſtance of what Lord NORTH ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, on Wedneſday the 11th of February, when he commanded, for his manly and diſintereſted ſentiments, the applauſe of all who heard him, and ſince received the unanimous thanks of the St Alban's Meeting.

Lord *North* roſe to reply to Mr Pitt, who, in polite enough terms, and with his uſual flow of language, had ſignified, that he could not act in the ſame cabinet with his Lordſhip, whoſe private character he did the higheſt juſtice to, but whoſe public conduct he could not approve. His Lordſhip had not been preſent during the early part of Mr Fox's ſpeech, conſequently he had not heard Mr Fox declare his feeling of the impropriety of Mr Marſham mentioning Mr Pitt and himſelf only, and not including Lord North, whom he conſidered as eſſential, both in point of weight and conſequence, to the formation of a firm adminiſtration.

Under theſe circumſtances his Lordſhip roſe and ſaid,

"Sir, I was not here at the commencement of this debate; but I can eaſily ſee, from what has paſſed ſince I came into the Houſe, that I have formed a conſiderable part of the ſubject of what has been ſaid. Give me leave, therefore, Sir, to ſay a few words upon a ſubject which I am ſure I do not wiſh to make the topic of debate here, but which were I to paſs over, now that it is brought forward, I ſhould do injuſtice to myſelf, and ſhould be wanting in reſpect to the Houſe. Sir, it is impoſſible for me not to perceive that the Right Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, alluded to me, as the perſon with whom he could not act. I beg leave to ſay, Sir, that whatever that Gentleman's opinion may be, from whatever individual quarter that language may come, with whatever flow of words or turn of phraſe it may be expreſſed, I ſhall never think it incumbent upon me to yield my ſituation, to deſert or be driven from the ground upon which I ſtand in this country, to gratify the whim, the caprice, or unreaſonable prejudices of one individual, whatever may be his ſituation or his opinion of himſelf. But if in the preſent diſtracted ſituation of public affairs, brought on by the means uſed by the Right Hon. Gentleman to obtain his ſituation; if I find that the public voice calls for my retirement, that I am, in the opinion of the public at large, and, in reality, the obſtacle to the formation of that ſtable, extended, and united Adminiſtration which the preſent diſtractions require, God forbid that I ſhould be the perſon to ſtand in the way of ſo great and neceſſary a meaſure. I can appeal, Sir, to the uniform tenor of my life, if ſuch a conduct be conformable to it. I can aſſure you, Sir, and the Houſe, that whenever it ſhall appear to be the ſenſe of the public, that I am the obſtacle, there is no love of power, no love of emolument, no object of ambition, that ſhall induce me to remain one moment the bar to ſo great a public benefit as a ſtable, firm Adminiſtration, calculated to govern the country in its preſent arduous and critical ſituation. But, Sir, it is to be judged how far I am the obſtacle that ſtands in the way of ſuch arrangements. My Right Hon. friend near me (Mr Fox) has ſtated the principle upon which he is ready to unite with the Right Hon. Gentleman. He has ſtated the conceſſions he is ready to make in his bill for the government of India. He has ſtated the ground and principle upon which they differ, that the Right Hon. Gentleman muſt ſubmit to the dictates of this Houſe, before he can be united in principle with my Right Honourable friend. But has the Right Honourable Gentleman ſhewn any ſpirit of conceſſion? No, Sir, the Right Honourable Gentleman chooſes to declare that he cannot act with me. But does he bend to the repeatedly declared opinion of the majority of this Houſe, that they can have no confidence in him? Is he ready to ſubmit to this branch of the legiſlature, to vindicate the honour of the Houſe to the true principles of this Conſtitution! No. In this day of conceſſion for the benefit of the country, the Right Honourable Gentleman avoids the conceſſions which he owes to the Houſe of Commons, but ſtates it as a matter of principle to exclude me. I am but a trifling object indeed, compared with the conſtitution of this country, and the honour, reputation, and dignity of this Houſe. Let the Right Honourable Gentleman do what he "*Republica redi in gratiam.*" But the Right Honourable Gentleman, inſtead of making the conceſſions that are required by the Houſe, ſays, in anſwer to my Right Honourable Friend, that he muſt look both to the right and to the left; that he conſiders the confidence of this Houſe not alone ſufficient for a miniſter in this country; but that beſides that, there ſhould be the confidence of the King, the confidence of the other Houſe, and the confidence of the Public. I agree with the Right Honourable Gentleman. The confidence of his Majeſty is highly neceſſary, and God forbid that any man ſhould pronounce ſuch a libel upon the Prince upon the Throne, as to ſuppoſe his Majeſty not to give his confidence to thoſe he appoints his Miniſters. The confidence of the other Houſe is important, the confidence of this Houſe is moſt eſſential, and the confidence of the public is of great and ſignal utility. I agree with the Right Hon. Gentleman that they are all neceſſary. Nay, ſo neceſſary Mr Speaker, that I cannot admit of one ſingle exception,—No, not one. I therefore ſay, Sir, that while there is an exception to the Right Hon. Gentleman, while this Houſe withholds their confidence from him, while he continues in office in defiance of their opinion, repeatedly expreſſed, he wounds the honour of this Houſe, he tarniſhes its reputation, and deſtroys and overturns the principles of the Conſtitution of this country as they have exiſted ever ſince the Revolution. Let the Right Hon. Gentleman conform to the Conſtitution, and I am ſure, as I ſaid at ſetting out, though I will not retire to gratify the unfounded prejudices of any man, I will not allow myſelf, if the public and the country require it, to be the obſtacle to the formation of a ſteady, extended, and united Adminiſtration, which this Houſe unanimouſly voted to be neceſſary, which the Right Hon. Gentleman agreed to in his vote, but which he is determined not to promote by his conduct."

LONDON.

According to the tenor of the late diſpatches from Bombay, in India, the æra ſeems nearly to be arrived when peace with the country powers may be firmly eſtabliſhed, and alliances formed with them of that kind which may conduce very highly to the benefit of this nation, unleſs our inteſtine broils, which prevent a permanent adminiſtration, ſhould alſo be the means of preventing our laying hold of an opportunity which if let ſlip may never occur again. Hyder Ally was attached to the French intereſt from motives which will by no means operate with his ſon and ſucceſſor in favour of that connection. The French intereſt at the Myſore court certainly has lowered conſiderably ſince the death of that chief; many circumſtances have occurred which give ſubſtantial grounds to ſuch an opinion; but if any doubt remained, Tippoo Saib has himſelf cleared it entirely away, by inviting General Macleod to his own capital, for the purpoſe of concerting the means and terms of peace, and where he told that officer he ſhould be more at liberty from the French ſpies which were ſet over him. A very advantageous treaty may be made with this prince, who ſeems to diſcover a preference for the Engliſh over the French nation. His father indeed did the ſame ſome years ago, but the imperfect politics of that day refuſed it, and he was an enemy ever after from diſguſt. But the French muſt by no means be permitted to interfere; Britain muſt treat for herſelf, or French intrigue will pave the way for ſuch an alliance as will be of no uſe, it being the intereſt of France, if ſhe cannot puſh on Tippoo Saib to continue the war, at leaſt to prevent, if poſſible, an alliance with the Engliſh.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 21.

Whitehall, Feb. 21.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Larrie to the church and pariſh of Tinwald, in the preſbytery and county of Dumfries, void by the death of the Rev. —— Williamſon.

The Rev. David Spence to the church of Kinnaird, in the preſbytery of Dundee and county of Perth, void by the death of the Rev. James Milne.

The Rev. William Chalmers to the church and pariſh of Auchtergaven, in the preſbytery of Dunkeld and county of Perth, void by the death of the Rev. Andrew Williamſon.

Alſo to appoint the Reverend Doctor Henry Grieve to be one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of the Reverend Alexander Webſter, deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant General William Auguſtus Pitt, to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's land forces in Ireland.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Feb.* 20.

The Elizabeth and Mary, Seymour, from Dram to Cork, is on ſhore near Calais, and it is feared will be loſt.

The ſnow Rodney, ——, from Jamaica to London, is loſt on the Grand Camaines.

The Ann, Elliot, from Maramachie to a market, is totally loſt, with the Captain and crew.

The N. S. de la Conception, Captain Joaquin Fernandez, from Carthagena to Cadiz, was wrecked on Morant Keys, in the iſland of Jamaica, the 15th of November laſt.

The Annatto Bay, Yarrow, from Jamaica to London, ſprung a leak ſoon after ſhe failed from Jamaica, and was to proceed to Kingſton to be repaired.

The Two Friends, Chriſtian, from Maryland to London, with tobacco, foundered; the crew ſaved.

The Peggy, Sarrat, is the veſſel which was carried into Scilly, after being quitted by the crew, and not the Commerce, Pickmore, as formerly mentioned.

Captain Sutton, of the Pigou, arrived at Dover from Philadelphia, ſpoke the Anna, Houſton, from Philadelphia to Briſtol, on the 20th of January, when ſhe had ſprung a leak, and thrown part of her cargo overboard.

The Reward, Hare, from London, is loſt in the river Gambia; the crew ſaved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 20.

Deferred till Monday the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Supply; alſo the report of the Receipt-tax amendment bill.

Mr *Powys* then got up to make his promiſed motion, on which he begged his motives might be left to ſpeak for themſelves, and that he ſhould be allowed to conſtrue them, as he did not think he had been fairly treated in reſpect to his vote on Wedneſday. That vote had been very unfairly ſaid to mean the with-holding the ſupplies. This he denied. He was the more anxious to explain the motives of his conduct, becauſe, from the early ſupport he gave the preſent Adminiſtration, his taking a part in oppoſition might be conſidered as caprice, and inconſiſtent with the perſonal predilection he poſſeſſed for the Right Honourable Gentleman Mr Pitt.

Mr Powis then enlarged greatly on the talents, integrity, and abilities of Mr Pitt, profeſſing that it was impoſſible for him to deſcribe how much he wiſhed his honour and his glory —In order to eſtabliſh both, it was in his opinion neceſſary for him to withdraw from power, merely to return into it in a ſtate of permanency, efficiency, and benefit to his country. For his own part, he conſidered Mr Fox and Mr Pitt as poſſeſſing abilities calculated to raiſe their country to the pinnacle of glory, and to involve it in annihilation—but if things proceeded in the manner they had done for three or four weeks more, it would not, in his opinion, be a bad meaſure to bring in a bill for the *baniſhment* of both theſe Right Honourable Gentlemen from a country which the diſunion of their abilities would inevitably ruin. What was the ſituation in which the Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr Pitt, ſtood? He feared his candour and unſuſpecting integrity laid him open to the arts of perſons with whom he was connected, who were either unfriendly to the moſt admirable conſtitution in the world, or ſtimulated to deſperate deſigns by a ſtill more deſperate ambition. For the friends of Mr Pitt's earlier days, whoſe mutual eſteem and regards ripened the more as they felt the influence of maturity, he profeſſed the moſt cordial reſpect. Their ſentiments he admired; his fears were not of them; but he had his fears from that deſcription of men which he had mentioned. The Right Hon. Gentleman was on the brink of a precipice; and he truſted he would not be more offended with the friendly hand that ſhould even rudely pull him back, than with that which would tempt him to explore the dangers which gaped for him.

With regard to the determination which the Right Hon. Gentleman continued to obſerve, on the ſcore of his being bound in honour to retain his ſituation, Mr Powys ſaid there would be more honour in retiring to ſave his country, eſpecially when that reſignation was only doing what had in fact been ſubſtantially done for ſome weeks, and as by it he might again be reſtored to ſuch a ſituation as would employ his great abilities in its ſervice. And what could be the objection to his acting in this manner? There was none till very lately, according to the very ideas the Right Hon. Gentleman himſelf had expreſſed in that Houſe. Every given objection he had ever made was at an end; and the great cauſes of the unpopularity of the late oppoſition being now better underſtood, and ſhifting on new grounds, they were coming to an end. Theſe were three: Firſt, the Receipt Tax—this he conſidered as a good one, and accordingly ſupported it on principle: It was his duty to impoſe taxes, and this he conſidered as neceſſary.

The ſecond was Mr Fox's India bill—He ſaid he ſhould ever reprobate as it ſtood at large. The poiſon and venom, he underſtood, had been taken out of it, he meant its patronage.

The other was the coalition—to that monſter the Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr Pitt, had given extinction, though with no ſmall portion of credit to thoſe who had compoſed it. Theſe were the cauſes of the unpopularity of the late oppoſition, and with theſe all the ſound objections to an union were removed. He could wiſh, therefore, to be authoriſed to flatter himſelf that the Right Hon. Gentleman's *private* ideas of honour would give way to the public good.——Mr Powys again repeated, that no man would be more wedded to his true glory.

After ſome arguments, Mr Powys moved a reſolution to the following effect:—"That this Houſe, ſtrongly impreſſed with his Majeſty's parental goodneſs, and confiding in his royal wiſdom, had every reliance that his Majeſty would take ſuch meaſures as were moſt likely to effect the object of the former reſolution—a firm, efficient, extended, and united Adminiſtration."

Mr *Huſſey* ſeconded the motion.

Mr *Eden* propoſed an amendment to the following purpoſe, viz. "That his Majeſty would remove ſuch impediments as ſhould ſtand in the way of giving effect to the reſolutions of that Houſe." He hoped the Hon. Gentleman would have no objection to this amendment, as he muſt perceive the motion would be more effective with it. Talking of the addreſſes, as a criterion of the popularity of the preſent Adminiſtration, he ſaid, that in the years 1681 and 1682, when Charles II. had, by writs of *Quo Warranto*, for the purpoſes of parliamentary influence, new-modelled, by the moſt violent attack on the conſtitution, all the corporations in the kingdom, he had been almoſt buried in the heaps of *ſuch* addreſſes, thanking him for his care of the conſtitution. He obſerved alſo, it was not a little remarkable, that the County of Berks was then the firſt to pour its effuſions of thanks and loyalty at the foot of the Throne, for ſheathing a dagger in the very vitals of the conſtitution. [In this place Mr Powney cried out, "Hear him! hear him!" the Berkſhire Addreſs being the firſt as yet preſented from any County.] Mr Eden then drew a ſtrong compariſon between the circumſtances of that period, and the addreſſes of the preſent day, when the very eſſence of the conſtitution, the privileges of the Houſe of Commons were invaded.

Mr *Powis* ſaid he ſhould have no objection to the amendment.

Mr *Banks* defended Mr Pitt, who, he ſaid, neither claimed nor deſired popularity from the unpopularity which the receipt-tax had been repreſented to attach to the late adminiſtration.—He admired Mr Fox's conduct when he brought forward the taxes, as manly, bold, and becoming; for he had declared at the time, that though he knew he ſhould get unpopularity by impoſing them, yet that it being his duty to bring them forward, he would boldly meet the event.

Mr *Dundas* thought there could be no objection to the amendment; in his opinion, it was to be admitted without further conſideration, and the reſolution thus amended then to be fairly debated. He concluded with declaring, that he ſhould combat it to the laſt.

Sir *William Wake* ſupported the preſent Adminiſtration, ſtyling the dignity of the Houſe a *fatal* dignity, for it produced the American war; and he was of opinion, the majority of the Houſe of Commons, ought not to be put in competition with the opinion of the two other branches of the legiſlature.

Sir *Harry Houghton* ſpoke on the ſame ſide.

Sir *Horace Mann* contended, that if the Houſe of Commons was to loſe any part of its privileges, it would be the deſtruction of the conſtitution, and the eſtabliſhment of tyranny; and whiſe he had life and fortune he would reſiſt it. As to the Addreſſes, he knew how they were generally obtained: A bellman was ſent about, at whoſe call they were put together not very unfrequently. The voice of the people he underſtood no other way than it was collected within the walls of that Houſe.

Mr *Marſham* ſaid, he ſtood in a delicate ſituation, having ſomething to ſay relative to a confidential converſation he had with Mr Fox and Mr Pitt, on the ſubject of the Eaſt India bill. If he underſtood it was not improper, he would mention it.—Mr Marſham ſitting down to wait for an anſwer.

Mr *Pitt* ſaid, he thought before the Hon. Gentleman proceeded, it was beſt to [illegible] amended reſolution.

[illegible] to Mr Marſham's ſtating to the Houſe, the communication he had [illegible] the ſubject of the Eaſt India bill.

Mr *Marſham* now underſtanding himſelf to be at liberty, ſaid, That having conſulted on the ſubject with Mr Fox, that Hon. Gentleman had authoriſed him to inform Mr Pitt, that provided Mr Pitt would concede to a firm, permanent, ſtrong Adminiſtration here for India, he would have no objection to Mr Pitt's *fairly* putting the patronage in any line that he could ſuggeſt, ſo as to anſwer the moſt *effectual* purpoſes to the *public*.

Mr Marſham then took a view of the public circumſtances, the danger of the conſtitution, and the principles expreſſed by Sir William Wake. He cenſured the expreſſion of *fatal* as attached to the dignity of the Houſe, and in the ſtrongeſt language condemned the idea, that the majority there ought to give way to the ſenſe of the two other branches. That once eſtabliſhed, there was an end of Britiſh liberty, and there was nothing due to man which he would not ſee an end of, before he ſhould ſee the loſs of that ineſtimable bleſſing.

Mr *Powney* ſaid, he triumphed that Berkſhire was the firſt county, as well in the preſent reign as in that of Charles the Second, to addreſs the King on the preſent occaſion. He could not forbear, alſo, exulting a little on the defeat of Major Hartley, who had gone expreſs to prevent it, if he poſſibly could.

Major *Hartley* replied, that notwithſtanding the manner in which he had been miſrepreſented to his conſtituents, they heard him with attention, and ſuffered him to explain his conduct; and, far from feeling offended with him after he had ſtated his motives to them, had treated him with affection and reſpect.

Earl *Nugent* recommended a coalition, and for this purpoſe invited Mr Pitt and Mr Fox to ſup with him—When left to themſelves in a moment of interview, he contended they would ſoon agree, and come to an underſtanding infinitely ſooner than through any other medium. He then told a ſtory, how Meſſ. Pelham and Greville had been reconciled by hit means. He brought them to ſup at his houſe, where, leaving them to themſelves, they cordially made it up; and when he went in again, he found them ſo cordial, that he declared he kiſſed them both for joy.

Sir *Richard Hill*, in his humourous manner, ſuppoſed the preſent Adminiſtration, reading a poetical piece of Rocheſter's, written on an Addreſs from the Commons; in which the Commons were repreſented as taking from the King all his prerogatives, and the dignity of the Monarch, merely to ſave him the trouble of uſing them; and which concluded with Charles's ſaying, "That of their kindneſs he had no need, but he thanked them as much as if he did."—Sir Richard added ſome pointed obſervations on the oppoſition.

Sir *Matthew White Ridley* ſupported the conduct of Oppoſition. With regard to the ſituation in which the preſent Miniſters ſtood, he, for his part, would to the laſt aſſert, that the dignity of the Houſe muſt be ſatisfied. He then ſtrongly ſupported the motion, ſaying, that *prudent* ſupplies ought not to be withheld, and doubted not but endeavours were employing to prejudice his conſtituents to addreſs.

Sir *Charles Cocks* adviſed Mr Pitt not to retire; talked over ſome part of the American war, and inſiſted that the vote of the Houſe on Wedneſday was to be conſidered as an explicit refuſal of the ſupply. For, was not to *poſtpone* to ſtop?

Mr *Fox* ſaid, he could not too often repeat, that ſupplies were granted merely on confidence in the Miniſters; and to think of giving ſuch proofs of confidence to men who had been declared to have forfeited all claim to it, by inſults unknown in the Parliamentary records of this country, was an additional inſult to the dignity of that Houſe.

Mr Fox then ſtated the precedent of 1701, which had been quoted by Mr Arden in a former debate, wherein Mr Arden had aſſerted that King William III. had refuſed to diſmiſs the Earl of Portland, Lord Somers, Lord Halifax, and another Lord, from his preſence and councils for ever. They were obnoxious, he ſaid, becauſe they were Whigs, and the Tories were at that time the ruling power; but the fact was, neither of them were at that time in his Majeſty's ſervice, as forming a part of his Adminiſtration. In reſpect to the queſtion on Wedneſday, the Hon. Baronet's idea of *poſtponing* was ſingular indeed.—For how could any man ſay that a delay of two days, merely for the purpoſe of deliberation, was an ultimate refuſal? That, like every other, had been employed as an engine of unpopularity againſt him and his friends. But what had ſupplies to do with the public credit? The creditors were to be paid by the Ways and Means; but the ſupplies were emphatically ſo called, as being the contingent expences of the army, ordnance, navy, &c. which, though neceſſary, yet were not to be conſidered as ſo immediately preſſing as the demands of the public creditors.—Mr Fox ended with throwing all the blame of diſunion on Mr Pitt.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* wiſhed to ſtate one obſervation which had occurred to him on the reaſoning of the hon. Gentleman. His favourite topic was now delay. What was formerly urgency was now procraſtination. This moderation of ſentiment, this revolution of conduct it was difficult for him to explain. An union of parties was the wiſh of many. He had never expreſſed himſelf unfriendly to an union founded on public principles. But to demand a reſignation as the terms of that union, as the condition of its exiſtence, was putting that union at a diſtance.

He concluded with repeating, with much determination, his intentions to remain in office till other means were adopted, or till he was driven from it.

Mr *Fox* replied.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke.

The queſtion was then put, when there appeared

For Mr Powys's motion		197
Againſt it	—	177
	Majority	—20

Mr *Fox* then moved for an addreſs to the Throne on the reſolution of that day, and that it ſhould be preſented by the whole Houſe.

Mr *Marſham* ſeconded the motion.

Mr *H. Dundas* urged the impropriety of moving ſo harſh a propoſition after two o'clock in the morning.

Mr *Lee* declared the Houſe of Commons was extinct—was dead and buried if they did not manifeſt their authority.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid the motion was not conſiſtent with the declarations which ſome of the preſent ſupporters of it had formerly made; but they had ſhown themſelves political Weathercocks.

The Hon. *Charles Marſham* aſked, was he a political weathercock, becauſe he ſupported the [illegible] on his ſtanding in oppoſition to their declared ſenſe.

Mr Coke, Governor Johnſtone, and many others ſpoke. At laſt the Houſe divided, when there appeared,

Ayes	177
Noes	156
Majority for the Addreſs	—21

A Committee was then appointed to prepare the Addreſs, who in a few minutes returned, and reported it as follows:

"To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful Commons, impreſſed with the moſt dutiful ſenſe of your Majeſty's paternal regard for the welfere of your people, approach your throne, to expreſs our reliance on your Majeſty's paternal wiſdom; that your Majeſty will take ſuch meaſures, by removing any obſtacle to forming ſuch an adminiſtration as the Houſe has declared to be requiſite in the preſent critical and arduous ſituation of affairs, and that may tend to give effect to the wiſhes of your faithful Commons, which have already been moſt humbly repreſented to your Majeſty"

The addreſs being agreed to,

Mr *Fox* moved, that it be preſented to the throne by the whole Houſe, which was ordered, and that the members of the Privy Council would learn from the King when he would be waited on with the ſame.

The report of the Ordnance eſtimates was then brought up, and agreed to unanimouſly.

At paſt five o'clock in the morning the Houſe adjourned to Monday.

From the London Papers, Feb. 21.

LONDON.

Yeſterday, Earl Temple had an interview with Mr Pitt, for the firſt time theſe two months.

The Weſtminſter Committee proceeded yeſterday to receive the report of the Seleſt Committee, appointed to inveſtigate the attrocious attempt made to poiſon or injure Mr Fox, at the late meeting in Weſtminſter Hall. We are truly ſorry to underſtand, that the moſt inconteſtible evidence of this black tranſaction has appeared. It is indeed a diſgrace on the times, that ſuch things ſhould now firſt be attempted to be practiſed in this country. Mr Hollis and Dr Jebb, we underſtand, were preſent at the Committee, and conducted themſelves with the greateſt candour, joining in the general execration of ſuch an unparalleled piece of villany.

The Dutch having given notice, that one of their Nobleſſe is appointed Ambaſſador to our Court, the appointment of a miniſter to reſide at the Hague is now under conſideration of the Cabinet.

A letter from Jamaica ſays, that by an advice-boat put in there, they have an acount that they have had another ſhock of an earthquake at the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which had thrown down moſt of the new building there, and many lives were loſt. A great deal of damage was alſo done on the ſhore, by the ſea overflowing ſo far, that the ſhips which lay at anchor were forced on ſhore, and left at the return of the tide on dry land.

The laſt letters from Madrid ſay, that ſince the 23d of December laſt the coaſt of Spain has been viſited with the moſt dreadful ſtorms, accompanied with rains, ſo exceſſive as to create impaſſable inundations, ſo that many villages and part of the

countries have been reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs. Parti- intelligence from Seville mentions, that their environs almoſt entirely overflowed; the large trees and piles, which ved for the anchoring of ſhips, have been torn up; and the dge of boats has been carried away. A whole village, with inhabitants was ſwallowed up in the deluge.

Recent Anecdote of the King of Pruſſia.—In a ſmall town Pruſſian-Sileſia, there was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin ry, and conſiderably enriched with valuable oblations made ious Roman Catholics. About a month ago, the Sexton erved, that ſome of the oblations had diſappeared. The icion fell on a ſoldier of the garriſon, who was ever ſeen the to come in, and the laſt to go out. One day he was ſtop- d juſt as he was ſetting his foot out of the gate, and being rched, two ſilver hearts that had been appended before the rgin were found in his pocket. The prieſts made a horrid ſe on the enormity of his crime, calling him a ſacrilegious n, an execrable villain, a helliſh monſter; but he had the urance to pretend, that he had committed no robbery; af- ming, that the Virgin, for whom he had ever profeſſed a pe- ar devotion, moved by his poverty, had made him a preſent the offerings. This excuſe, however, it may well be ima- ned, availed him nothing, and he was condemned to die as a urch robber. The ſentence being, as uſual, carried to the ing for his approbation, his Majeſty convened the chiefs of e Catholic clergy at Berlin, and put to them this queſtion, Whether, according to the dogmatical tenets of their religion, here was any poſſibility of the ſtory of the ſoldier? Upon hich they all unanimouſly anſwered, that the event was indeed ncommon, but not abſolutely impoſſible. After which decla- ation the King wrote under the ſentence, which deſerves per- aps a greater encomium than the famous judgment of Solo- on:—"The delinquent having conſtantly denied the theft, and the divines of his perſuaſion atteſting that the prodigy wrought in his favour was not impoſſible, we think proper to ſave his life; but at the ſame time, for the future, we make it death for him to receive any preſent of the Virgin Mary, or of any ſaint whatever.

"FREDERICK."

A PICTURE *of* JOHN BULL.

JOHN BULL, who, with all his faults, is the nobleſt a- imal of the preſent race, has the moſt voracious and changea- le appetite. They have not analyſed his palate, who aſſert hat roaſt beef and plum pudding are to his taſte, as they are o tavern-keepers, fixtures, and ſtanding reſorts. *Novelty* is s grand provocative, and in the purſuit of novelty he is the oſt indefatigable being on the earth. He feaſts on one *novel-* only until another preſents itſelf, and in this inconſtancy of petite, he is directed by no conſideration of the ſuperior va- e or quality of one thing to another—that which comes laſt always the moſt dear—and thus we have ſeen a *new farce* ceed to a *naval engagement*—and the faſhion of a *cork rump* ive from the public mind the memory of a *heavy tax*; but a ronological illuſtration of the public inconſtancy will be the oſt perſpicuous. Let us have the *memorabilia* of the laſt ar.

Mrs Siddons began the ſeaſon, and nothing was heard, ſeen, ought, or dreamt of, but *Mrs Siddons*.
An *influenza* ſucceeded to *Mrs Siddons*.
The Earl of Shelburne's *peace* deſtroyed the *influenza*.
The caſe of the *abandoned Loyaliſts* overcame the *peace*.
The *Coalition* deſtroyed the *Loyaliſts*, the *peace*, and the
Mr Kytana's forgery ſucceeded to the *Coalition*.
Mr *Pitt's reform bill* took the place of the *forgery*.
The *loan* got the better of the *reform*.
The *Receipt-tax* put an end to the *loan*.
The *Prince's eſtabliſhment* followed the *receipt-tax*.
Sir *Thomas Rumbold* overthrew the Prince of Wales.
Powell and *Bembridge* overcame Sir *Thomas Rumbold*.
Mr *Richard Atkinſon* overcame Meſſ. *Powell* and *Bem- ridge*.
The *Caiſſe d'eſcompte* followed Mr Atkinſon.
The *air balloon* carried off the *Caiſſe d'eſcompte*.
The *India bill* overwhelmed the *air balloon*.
Secret influence deſtroyed the *India bill*.
Chartered rights were ſet up in oppoſition to *ſecret influence*.
The *change of Miniſtry* deſtroyed them both.
The *young Miniſter* ſucceeded to the *change*.
Addreſſes followed the *young Miniſter*.
The *St Alban's Congreſs* got the better of the *addreſſes*.
A *general union of parties* followed the *St Alban's Congreſs*.
Diſſention took the place of *general union*.
The *privileges of the Commons* roſe above *diſſention*.
The *Weſtminſter meeting* ſucceeded to the *privileges*, and is preſent the topic uppermoſt in the public mind.

On a review of this picture, who would not be enamoured of opularity?

EXCHANGES LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

mſterdam, 35 11 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank with Holland,	5 per cent.
itto Sight, 35 7.		
otterdam, 36 1 2½ U.		

PRICE OF STOCKS, FEB. 21.

ank Stock, 115¾.	South Sea Stock, —
per cent. Ann. 1777, 75¼ a ½.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
per cent. con. 56½ a ¾.	Ditto New Ann. 56¾.
per cent. red. 57⅛ a ¼.	Ditto 1751, —
per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, 4 diſc.
ong Ann. 17 3-16ths.	Navy Bills, 19 diſc.
hort Ann. 1778, 12 3-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
dia Stock, —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
dia Bonds paid, 30 diſc.	Prizes, —
itto unpaid, —	

WIND AT DEAL, FEB. 20. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

The London Gazette, brought by this day's poſt, which id no arrive till paſt five o'clock in the evening, contains ad- reſſes to his Majeſty from the county of Denbigh, the citi- ens of Briſtol, inhabitants of the city of Wells, inhabitants of e town of Wolverhampton, inhabitants of the borough of ew Windſor, inhabitants of the borough of Andover, inha- itants of the borough of Lyme Regis, inhabitants of the town Lancaſter, inhabitants of the borough of St Alban, inhabi- ts of the borough of Marlborough, and inhabitants of the ough of Alnwick.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 21.

"Of politics I know not what to write, or what to con- ture. Every day we ſuppoſe will be deciſive of the ſtate of r affairs; and every day furniſhes matter of ſpeculation, oubt, and uncertainty. The approaches of Mr Fox, in his empts on the Treaſury Bench, are ſlow, and apparently mo- rate. He is afraid to bring matters to extremity, leſt, if he ſhould be unſucceſsful, all ſhould be gone. But a gentle con- duct is attended with the danger that miniſtry may go on, even without a diſſolution of Parliament. Thus, the part Mr Fox has to act is truly difficult: but, whatever part he chuſes to act, we may be ſure that it will be the part that found ſenſe, uninfluenced by paſſion, would dictate. He has undoubtedly a ſuperior mind, and, independently of all party views, curioſity looks with anxiety to the avenue by which he will walk out of his embarraſſments. The talk of the day is, that there will and muſt be a coalition.

"I have this day heard, that Mr Pitt ſaid, one day lately, that he was wearied of his office; but that he was bound by a promiſe to his M —— y to continue in it.

"The miniſtry, in their conduct laſt night, manifeſted a ſtrong diſpoſition to bring matters to a criſis. Mr Pitt aſked the members in oppoſition, Why they did not, if they wiſhed to overthrow miniſtry, come forth manfully, and ſay ſo? They wiſhed the Oppoſition to refuſe the ſupplies, that a pretext might be afforded of diſſolving Parliament."

At a very numerous meeting of the Trades in Glaſgow, on Monday laſt, it was reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty on the late change of Miniſtry. This addreſs, we are informed, is to be ſigned by the Deacons, in name of the reſpective Incorporations which they repreſent.

At a meeting of the different Preſeſes of the Societies in and about Glaſgow, on Thurſday laſt, they unanimouſly reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty on the late change of his Miniſtry. They alſo agreed to correſpond with the citizens of Edinburgh, and other communities, in the alteration of the preſent ſett of the boroughs, and the election of the members of Parliament.

We hear, that ſome young gentlemen of Aberdeen are getting up a play and a farce, to be acted for the benefit of the poor.

On Friday evening a thaw came on at Aberdeen, which has ſince continued.

We have had the ſatisfaction of recording many inſtances of benevolence during the late inclement ſeaſon; but the Society for the relief of the Induſtrious Poor in Edinburgh claims the warmeſt gratitude and protection of the public. This Society has relieved and kept in exiſtence many induſtrious people who were deprived of work by the inclemency of the weather, and muſt literally have ſtarved, had it not been for the aſſiſtance of the Society.

The following melancholy accident happened at Kippen, on the 13th inſtant: As two men were cutting wood, one of them having almoſt felled a tree, called to his companion to ſtand out of the way; but inſtead of that he ran immediately below it, and the tree falling upon him, he was cruſhed to death upon the ſpot.

The fiars and prices of victual for the ſhire of Kincardine, crop 1783, were ſtruck before the ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Kincardine, upon the 19th day of February 1784, at the following prices:

	Scots.	*L.*	*s.*
The boll of Oatmeal,	—	9	12
White Oats with fodder,		10	16
Ditto, without fodder,		9	0
Brocked Oats with fodder,		9	6
Ditto, without fodder,		8	2
Bear with fodder,	—	10	16
Peaſe with fodder,	—		
Ditto, without fodder,	—	9	12
	—	10	16

The Directors of the Muſical Society have fixed *Thurſday* the 4th of March for a *Second Benefit* for Mr Reineagle, in conſequence of his former one being ſo ill attended, and beg leave to recommend him, on this occation, to the patronage of the Public.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 12.

"On Monday Mr Corry, after the diviſion in the Houſe of Commons for adjournment, requeſted Mr Fitzgibbon, as the oſtenſible Miniſter, to acquaint the Houſe, what, or if any ſteps had been taken with regard to a negociation of commercial treaties with the Court of Portugal and States of America; and whether his intended bill, for adopting certain Engliſh ſtatutes neceſſary to this kingdom, was to be printed? To the two firſt requiſitions, the Attorney General declared his inability to give any information, and as to the laſt it could not now be complied with.

"Saturday laſt the Hibernia, Captain Scallan, belonging to Dublin, from Philadelphia to Newry, put into Cork all well. On the 15th ult. ſhe met with a violent gale to the northward of Tuſker, but kept the ſea till her arrival in the above port. The Hibernia was the firſt veſſel from theſe kingdoms that entered the Delaware on the ceſſation of hoſtilities with America, and was received with every poſſible demonſtration of cordiality and reſpect, the Iriſh flag having met with a complimentary notice from a battery on that river, which, notwithſtanding her ſalute, was ſhortly after indignantly refuſed to an Engliſh ſhip that had ſhaped her courſe the ſame way. The cargo of the Hibernia is flax-ſeed; the firſt imported from the American market ſince the rupture.

"A few days ago the poſt carriage going with the mail to Ballyſhannon, was found locked in a deep part of the road within two miles of that town. The boy and horſe were both dead, having unfortunately periſhed through the inclemency of the weather."

Anecdote.—The late Lord Holland, in the year 1773, is ſaid to have given the following advice to his ſon, in a letter wrote with his own hand, on the ſubject of his political conduct:——"Aſpire, Charles, to the firſt employments, but do "not aim at being a favourite. That is acquired with diffi- "culty, preſerved with anxiety, and loſt often with deſpair."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I BEG, through the channel of your paper, to put the Landed Gentlemen of Scotland in mind, that there has lately been preſented to Parliament a bill from the eſtabliſhed Schoolmaſters, demanding an augmentation of their ſalaries. What I am apprehenſive of is, that, in the preſent unſettled ſtate of public affairs, the bill may paſs without being attended to. I have not ſeen the bill myſelf, ſo cannot properly judge of it: but what I would propoſe is, that the counties and boroughs ſhould inſtruct their members to oppoſe the bill, at leaſt for this ſeſſion; that the bill ſhould be printed, and copies ſent to every county and town, in order that they may have time deliberately to conſider the matter betwixt and next ſeſſion of Parliament.

I ſhall hint a few things that occur to me on this ſubject: One is, that I have a great doubt whether an augmentation of ſalary would ſerve any good purpoſe, becauſe a Schoolmaſter's bread ought, in a great meaſure, to depend upon his own induſtry, and attention to his ſcholars. In a country pariſh, where I have a property, the Schoolmaſter's capacity for teaching is not thought well of by the country people; the conſequence is, that many of the better kind of tenants ſend their children to other ſchools, where they think there is a maſter that will take more pains, or is better qualified. His ſalary is 100 l. Scots: He has been long grumbling at the ſmallneſs of it, having ſcrimp bread, owing to the ſmall number of ſcholars. We had formerly a maſter of good reputation, conſequently he had a throng ſchool. Would it be adviſeable for pariſhes to load themſelves with an additional tax to feed a uſeleſs man? I am perſuaded, if our Schoolmaſter had 300 merks ſalary, as, I hear, is propoſed by the bill, he would give himſelf little trouble about a ſchool at all. Other objections might be made. Some think, that the lower rank of people are not the better of having too much learning. In England, I am told, there are no parochial ſchools. Theſe gentlemen, I imagine, want to put themſelves upon a footing with miniſters; but their caſe is totally different in many reſpects. A perſon can come from a conſiderable diſtance to church of a Sunday; whereas, in a wide pariſh, a child cannot come from a diſtance every morning to a parochial ſchool. In that caſe, different ſchools would be neceſſary, whereas only one draws the ſalary.

A FREEHOLDER.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Feb. 25. Kincardine, Hodge, from Kincaple, with whiſkie; Good Intent, Bruce, from Alloa, with coals and whiſkie; Neptune, Dawſon, from Alloa, with coals.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Feb. 21.—Grizall, Turnbull, from Leith for Glaſgow, with tar; Collier, Ure, from Leith for ditto, with iron; Carron Packet, Walker, from ditto for ditto, with grain; Borrowſtounneſs, Cumming, from Borrowſtounneſs, for ditto with ditto; Active, Jamiſon, from ditto for ditto, with ditto.

SAILED, 22.—Eliſabeth, Henderſon, for Rotterdam, with coals; Peggy, Slanders, for Dunbar, with ditto; Eagle, Calder, for Perth, with ditto; James and Alexander, Johnſtone, for Berwick, in ballaſt; Helkn and Peggy, Murray, for ditto, in ditto; Catharine and Mary, Muirhead, for Alemouth, in ditto; James and William, Williamſon, for ditto in ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Feb. 21.—Mary, Boyd, from Liverpool, in ballaſt;—22. Jean, Ferguſon, from Highlands, with herrings; Peggy, Watſon, from Riga, in ballaſt; Swallow, M'Kay, from a cruiſe.

ST CECILIA'S HALL.

SIGNIOR CORRI's CONCERT

WILL BE TO-MORROW, the 26th current.

PLAN of the MUSIC.

ACT I.

TRIO, by Mr HANDEL—"The flocks ſhall leave the mountains," Sung by Signior and Signora CORRI, and Mr ROOKE.
FLUTE SOLO—by Mr MUSCHETT.
SCOTCH SONG—"Within this breaſt," Signora CORRI.

ACT II.

CONCERTO on the CELESTINO, by ſignior CORRI.
N. B. This inſtrument is the firſt of the kind ever played in any Concert, and the only one in Edinburgh.
SONG—"Mad Tom,"—by PURCELL, ſung by Mr ROOKE.
CONSTABILE—ſung by Signior CORRI.
ORGANO CONCERTO—HANDEL—with the Air, "My lodging is on the cold ground."

ACT III.

SONG Ho nemica. Signora CORRI.
The SONG of "Lochaber," made into a Chorus, with kettle-drums Be Signora Corri, and ſung by four voices.
before the Concert begins, and between the acts, the muſical bands of the 9th Regiment will perform ſeveral OVERTURES, AIRS, &c.
The Military Muſic will begin at Six, and the Concert half an hour after.
Tickets, price 3 s. to be had at Signior CORRI's, Bridge-Street.

LAST TIME.

TO-MORROW, being Thurſday the 26th, at two o'clock afternoon, will be exhibited, for the third time, in Mary's Chapel, Niddery's Wynd,

AN AIR BALLOON,

By J. SCOTT, Chymiſt,

Who will deliver a Lecture on inflammable Air, illuſtrated with a great Variety of curious and new Experiments, different from thoſe formerly exhibited.

AFTER THE LECTURE

Ladies and Gentlemen will be entertained with a number of ſurpriſing Experiments on changes of Colours, Sympathetical Inks, Phoſphorus, Metals, &c. &c.

Tickets (Price 2 s. 6 d.) to be had at the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe; Mr Innes's, Confectioner, head of Niddery's Wynd; and Mr Parlane's John's Coffee-houſe.

N. B. No money taken at the door.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members to meet at Fortune's upon Thurſday the 4th March, at four o'clock.—LORD HADDO in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGGART Secretary.

MONEY.

WANTED to BORROW, on Heritable Security, at next Whitſunday, FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS.

Apply to William Ramſay clerk to the ſignet, or William Baillie writer in Montroſe.

TRUSTEES HALL.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 24. 1784.

THE Truſtees for managing the Fund eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament of the 19th of his preſent Majeſty, for proviſion to the Widows and Children of the Miniſters of the Church of Scotland, &c. hereby intimate to all concerned, That they have elected the Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff Welwood, Bart. and Dr James Macknight, jointly to execute the office of General Collector or Receiver of ſaid Fund, and have authoriſed the ſaid Sir Harry Moncrieff Welwood, Bart. to receive and diſburſe the monies due to the fund; declaring all receipts and acquittances ſigned by him alone, to be to all intents and purpoſes valid and effectual. And they further intimate, That the ſaid Sir Harry Moncrieff Welwood, Bart. will be ready to receive and diſcharge the annual and other rates, at the Truſtees Hall, from and after Thurſday the 26th curt. in terms of ſaid act of Parliament.

By order of ſaid Truſtees,

ALEX STEVENSON, Clk.

TO be SOLD within the Counting Room of the Edinburgh Sugarhouſe, upon Friday the 5th day of March next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

FOUR SHARES of the Stock of the Edinburgh Sugarhouſe Company.——The articles of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of the clerk to the Company, or in the hands of Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

THE SALE of CRAWFURDSTON, and other Subjects which belonged to William Hay of Crawfurdſton writer to the ſignet, is propoſed to be adjourned till July. The particular day will be afterwards advertiſed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

By deſire of an intending Offerer.

THE Sale of the Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, which was to have taken place upon the 3d of March next, is adjourned to a future day, which will be afterwards advertiſed.

In the mean time, perſons inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply to James Baillie, writer, or William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh.

PRICE OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, FEB. 20. 1784.

Wheat,	20s.	0d.	18s.	6d.	17s.	0d.
Barley,	14	0	19	6	17	6
Oats,	15	3	13	0	11	0
Peafe,	15	6	12	6	11	0

ALL thofe indebted to the deceafed ALEXR. DRYSDALE Coppersmith in Edinburgh, or to Mrs Dryfdale his Widow, are requefted to make payment of their accompts to James and Thomas Fergufions coppersmiths, who are empowered to difcharge the fame in name of the children, and who carry on the Coppersmith and Brazier bufinefs in all its branches, in the fhop lately poffeffed by Mr Dryfdale, in the Weft Bow.

At prefent they have a large aflortment of made work. They will furnifh cuftomers on the loweft terms; and commiffions from the country will be punctually anfwered.

CREDITORS

To lodge Claims, and to meet and concert joint Meafures.

Haddington, 23d February 1784.

ALL Perfons who have any claims or demands upon ROBERT CUNNINGHAME, of this place, Merchant and Grocer, are defired immediately to lodge particular notes thereof in the hands of John Brown merchant here. And it is entreated that the whole creditors will alfo meet by themfelves, or others authorifed to act for them, in the houfe of Bailie Robert Roughead innkeeper in Haddington, upon Wednefday the 3d day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to agree upon a proper plan to prevent unneceffary expence, and further their payment.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of JOHN CHRISTIAN, of Cuningpark, merchant in Ayr.

THAT upon the application of Meff. Douglas, Heron and Company, late merchants in Ayr, and their Manager, the Lords of Council and Seffion, in terms of the act of Parliament of the 23d year of his prefent Majefty, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment "of infolvent debtors more equal and expeditious." &c. did upon the 31ft day of January laft, fequeftrate the whole real and perfonal eftate of the faid John Chriftian, fituated within the juridiction of the Court; and appointed the Creditors to meet at Ayr upon the 17th day of February current, in order to name an interim factor upon the faid fequeftrated eftate. That at a meeting of the Creditors held in confequence of the faid appointment, they unanimoufly made choice of David Limond writer in Ayr to be interim factor.

Therefore, the faid David Limond hereby, agreeably to the ftatute, intimates to all concerned, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the faid John Chriftian, is to be held within the houfe of Robert Wharton vintner, (King's Arms) Ayr, on Monday the 29th day of March 1784, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpofe of chooling a truftee. As alfo the Sheriff-fubftitute of the fhire of Ayr, has appointed the 27th day of February current, and the 5th 12th and 19th days of March next, at twelve o'clock noon of each day, in the Sheriff-Court Houfe of Ayr, for the public examination of the Bankrupt, and his family, or others acquainted with his bufinefs.

Of all which, this intimation is given in terms of the ftatute.

MEETING

Of the Creditors of JAMES RATTRAY Merchant in Forfar.

THAT upon the application of the faid James Rattray, with confent of Meff. Purdie, Crum, and Company, merchants in Glafgow, his creditors, the Court of Seffion, on 16th January laft, fequeftrated his whole real and perfonal eftate in terms of the act of the 23d of his Majefty's reign, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of creditors more "equal and expeditious;" and appointed the creditors to meet in the houfe of Charles Webfter vintner in Forfar, on the 26th of January laft, to name an interim factor thereon, and granted commiffion to the Sheriff-depute of Forfar, or his fubftitute, and fellow, to receive in their grounds of debt, with their oaths thereon, and to ſign the minutes of the meeting along with the prefes.

That the forefaid meeting was advertifed in terms of the appointment of the Court; but on account of the great ſtorm then on the ground, very few of the creditors could attend, the roads being at that time impaſſable; the creditors who met, therefore, delayed the naming a factor till Monday the firſt day of March next, at four o'clock afternoon, ſo as the other creditors might then have it in their power to attend.

The creditors of the ſaid James Rattray are therefore deſired to meet at the houſe of the ſaid Charles Webſter, on Monday the firſt March next, at four o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of naming an interim factor on the ſaid James Rattray's ſequeſtrate eſtate.

Third Notice---Second Term.

IN the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of David Horn, Eſq; of Tamienean, with concourſe of his Majeſty's advocate, againſt the heirs and creditors of the deceaſed Thomas Shanks feuer of Ceres Miln, the Lord Monboddo Ordinary to the ranking, by interlocutor dated 31ſt January laſt, aſſigned the 12th June next to the Creditors for producing their rights and diligences affecting the eſtate of the bankrupt, and that for the Second Term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And appointed intimation to be made thereof in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury, once every week for three weeks ſucceſſively, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the weſt ſide of George's Square, to be LET for one or more years from Whitſunday next,

THAT Large HOUSE on the Weſt Row of the ſaid Square, which belonged to, and was poſſeſſed by, the late Commiſſioner Lockhart, and now by Lady Glaſgow, conſiſting of the following particulars.

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the houſe, three other cellars without the houſe, in a large back court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, and flowers. On the firſt floor, a handſome dining-room, two other rooms and two cloſets, and a drawing room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heigthh. On the ſecond floor, a large front room, two handſome bed-chambers, and two cloſets. On the third floor, three good bed-chambers, and two large cloſets; and on the garret ſtorey, two fire rooms, and a large cloſet, beſides preſſes and other conveniences. As alſo a coach-houſe and ſtable with four ſtalls, and a hay loft, ſituated near the houſe. The whole premiſſes are new, and fitted up in the beſt manner, and will be ſeen every Tueſday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament, or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 27th day of February current, betwixt the hours of four and five in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The TOWN & LANDS of KIRKTON EARLSTRATHDIGHTY, with the Manor-place and pertinents, and teinds of the ſame, lying within the periſh of Mearns, and ſheriffdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceaſed George Pilmor of Kirkton, merchant in Dundee.

The free proven rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s 1 d. 7-12ths; and the lands are to be expoſed to ſale at eighteen years purchaſe of that rent, being 2951 l. 4 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling. They are holden of a ſubject, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths Sterling.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the ſignet.

TOLLS in PEEBLES-SHIRE to LET.

THE TOLL-DUTIES to be levied at the Turnpike-gates at Eddleſton, Nether Pale, Horſburgh Caſtle, Cardrona Bank, and the Weſt gate of Niedpath, are to be LET by public roup, within the Court-houſe of Peebles, on Tueſday the 2d of March next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, for the ſpace of one year from the 26th day of May next.

SOAP WORK and UTENSILS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 1ſt of March 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

One Sixth Part of a Scots Acre of GROUND, or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the pariſh of Canongate, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole Houſes and Buildings lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morriſon, and Co. of late ſoapboilers at Abbeyhill, with the whole Utenſils and other articles in theſe buildings uſed by that Company in their buſineſs of ſoapboiling.

The ground, houſes, and utenſils, may be ſeen any time before the ſale, by applying to Mr Swinton wright at Abbeyhill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's Office Edinburgh.

HOUSE IN NEW-STREET FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe on Monday next, the 1ſt March, at two o'clock afternoon,

That Large and Commodious LODGING in New-Street, poſſeſſed by Mrs Churchill, lately built by Sir James Dunbar on days wages, and finiſhed in the moſt elegant and ſubſtantial manner, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, two dreſſing rooms, five bed chambers, beſides cloſets and very good ſleeping garret rooms. In the ſunk ſtory, a good kitchen, ſcullery, larder, houſe keeper and ſervants rooms, with cellars and catacombs, and ſundry other conveniencies, with a large back area to the weſt, and a ſervitude againſt building to the eaſt of the ſtreet. This houſe is alſo accommodated with a water pipe.

The title-deed's are in the hands of James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, to whom any perſon inclining a private bargain may apply.

N. B. If not ſold, the premiſſes will be let for the enſuing year at 60 l. rent.

AREAS FOR BUILDING In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE ſituation of this Square is remarkably dry and healthy: It is ſheltered from the violence of the weſt wind by the buildings of the New Town, and is without the reach of the ſtench of the Butchers Shambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood. Beſides the great variety of beautiful views of the adjacent country, the commanding proſpect from it for above 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and of the ſhipping paſſing up and down, and of the coaſt of Fife, render this ſituation pleaſant beyond deſcription; and which has this peculiar advantage, that theſe views can never be interrupted.

St James's Square, is cloſe adjoining to that uſeful and elegant building the Regiſter Office, (in which the whole Gentlemen of the Law are concerned,) which there is reaſon to believe, will be finiſhed in the courſe of this year. It is very near to the Theatre Royal, to the General Poſt-Office, to the public markets, and to five different Churches; and it is much nearer to the High School, to the Univerſity, to the Botanic Garden, to the Parliament Houſe, to the Board of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, &c. than any other part of the New Town, a very few houſes excepted, and, as there is ready acceſs to a variety of airings in the country, this ſituation may by truly ſaid to anſwer, both a town and country houſe.

Over and above theſe local advantages, the feuers of St James's Square are wholly free of the land-tax, of Miniſters ſtipend, of Stent on trade, of Impoſt on Liquors, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty are or may be ſubjected. Plenty of good water, [illegible] a proportion to the encouragement of Builders, the Proprietor [illegible] Lamps, &c. And for the feus, and allows at leaſt a full year before the [illegible] is to commence.

There is alſo a number of Areas to be feued for building on the low ground adjoining this Square, which is likewiſe without the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, ware-houſes, wine cellars, &c.

Mr Ferguſon writer, Buchanan's Court, the Proprietor, will ſhow the plan, and inform the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſes.

GROUND IN EAST LOTHIAN TO SELL.

THAT Piece of Ground called the BANK PARK, conſiſting of 24 acres or thereby, lying at the weſt end of the town of Tranent, pariſh thereof, and county of Haddington.

This ground is all incloſed, occupies a riſing ground, which commands an extenſive view of the frith of Forth; is extremly proper for building upon; lies nine miles from Edinburgh, and within a quarter of a mile of Tranent, in a pleaſant country.

Any perſon wanting to purchaſe may apply to Sir James Suttie, Baronet, at Balgone, the proprietor, or to John Buchan writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE commodious and very extenſive DISTILLERIES, lately erected upon the eſtate of James Guild of Myreton, at Balquharn, and at Dolls, with genteel ſlated Dwelling-houſes, Malting Barns, Mills, Dry Kilns, Granaries, Barns, Offices, and Feeding-Houſes for cattle and hogs, completely furniſhed; together with the arable farms contiguous thereto, and lately poſſeſſed with theſe diſtilleries, all incloſed, and in good heart. As alſo, the Farm of KAVERKAE, lately held by James Guild, and Farm of HAUGH MAILILG adjoining to it, and preſently occupied by James Henderſon; and another Farm next to it, preſently poſſeſſed by —— Hall. The whole of theſe Farms lie under the eye of the diſtilleries, and moſt happily ſituated for reaping the fulleſt advantages ariſing from the dung, the ſoil being excellent, the parks well watered, the ſituation warm, early, and ſheltered againſt ſhaking, within one mile of the coal, two of the Frith, and three of Stirling. All the veſſels and utenſils being left ſtanding, and to be ſold by the truſtees of Meſſrs Guild, the entering tenant might begin his diſtillery inſtantly.

ALSO to be LET, the Farm of Dams, with ſlated Houſe, and large Maltin Barn; and the fine extenſive hill farms of Weſthill of Alva and Kaverkae, known to be the beſt feeding ground in the Ochills, and now conveniently joined in one farm, with the hills of Balquharn and Myretoun, together with the Manſion-houſe of Myretoun, and Malting barn, and the arable ground above the road.

To be Let alſo, and entered to at Whitſunday, 1784

The fine ſheep farm called the Milnglen of Tillicoultry, preſently poſſeſſed by John and Alexander Marſhals, whoſe tack expires at that time.

It is worthy notice, all thoſe Sheep Farms lie ſo warm, that in the ſevereſt ſtorms they never are obliged to feed, nor do their ſheep ſuffer a want of food, the ſnow never lying on the ſouth ſide of the hills, which enables them to keep all their ſtock white, and to ſell their wool very high.

Propoſals to be delivered in, addreſſed to John Johnſton, Eſq; at Alva.

To be LET alſo, the HOUSES and the MAINS of HANGINGSHAW, at preſent all in graſs, and which has lain ſo about about ten years; and the Weſt farm of Kerhope, preſently poſſeſſed by — Thomſon, remarkable for breeding ſheep, both lying in the pariſh of Yarrow. As alſo, the farm of Helmburn, pretently poſſeſſed by Walter Hogg, whoſe leaſe expires at Whitſunday 1784. Alſo, the Manſion-houſe and Parks of Douglan, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Eſk, near Langholm.

Propſals to be delivered to Mr George Malcolm at Burnfoot, who has power to ſet the farms.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1784.

MESS. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits, and bleach at the following prices:

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding 1100 warp, at 3½ d. per yard.

1200 and 1300,	4 d. per yard.	Diaper,	4 d. per yard.
1400,	4½d.	Damaſk,	5 d.
1500,	5 d.	Cambric,	4 d.
1600,	5½d.	Tweeling,	4 d.
1700, and above,	6 d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in, as formerly, at the ſhop of

Patrick Murray baker, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Alexander Gray at the Laphouſe, Pleaſance.
Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Panmure's Cloſe, oppoſite Mr Crichton's Entry, Canongate.
Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.
George Norrie merchant, Leith.
Mrs Young, Dalkeith.
Alexander Anderſon weaver, Fiſherrow.
Meſſ. Biggar and Co. Sciennes,—at their ſhop foot of Stevenlaw's Cloſe, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

LANDS in CAITHNESS to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 17th of March next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of OVER and NETHER BILBSTERS, with the mills thereof.—The Lands called OLD CROOK and QUOYJACKS, and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Wick, and ſhire of Caithneſs.—Theſe lands pay of yearly rent to the proprietor, 85 l. ſterling, beſides public burdens; and as the rent has not been raiſed for many years paſt, and the tack by which they were lately held is expired, they will admit of a conſiderable raiſe of rent.—They hold of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs books of the County at 287l. 14s. 7d. Scots; and there is a commodious dwelling-houſe on the premiſſes, built about ſixteen years ago.—Perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply for further particulars to Charles Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the

pariſh of Spynie, and ſhire of Elgin.

Theſe lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good ſoil, and the remainder paſture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a ſubject ſuperior, and the preſent free rent is about 70 l. ſterling. The lands are preſently ſet from year to year, except a ſmall part which is let in tack for three years from Whitſunday next 1784.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Eſq; of Grantſgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 9th day of March 1784, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Which pertained to Thomas Johnſton of Crawthats, viz,

LOT I.

The Two-merk-Lands of old extent of Upper and Nether Crawthats, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Tundergarth, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The yearly rent of theſe lands, free of all deductions, is proven to be, L. 61 14 4 3-12ths

Which the Lords have valued at twenty-three years purchaſe; ſo that the upſet price is L. [illegible]

[illegible] conſiderable extent, and is known to be one of the beſt grazing farms in Annandale.

The lands are held feu of the Crown for payment of 2 s. 2d. 8-12ths yearly, and ſtand rated [illegible]

The proprietor has a complete right to the teinds.

LOT II.

The Lands of HOLMEADOW and DOGBUSHKNOW, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Tundergarth, and heritſdom of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of theſe lands, after deducting all public burdens, and ſetting aſide a fifth part for teind, is,	L. 14 6 0
Which at twenty-three years purchaſe, amounts to	L. 328 18 0
And the priviledge of purchaſing the free teinds, being 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. is rated at five years purchaſe, or	L. 16 13 4
Upſet price of Lot II.	L. 345 11 4

Theſe lands are held feu of the Viſcount of Stormont, for payment of 30 l. Scots yearly.

They are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Milk, and capable of great improvement.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be ſeen by applying to Mr Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of ſeſſion, or Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh. And copies of the articles are alſo lodged with Francis Short writer in Dumfries.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Deflutions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

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